

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Pilgrimage.

The Holy Carpet and its escort arrived at Mecca on the 8th inst., after purging a quarantine of 48 hours on Abou Saad Island.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, will arrive at Alexandria at 3 o'clock, and will be distributed at the G.P.O. at 4.30 p.m.

Repression of Slave Trade.

During last month the Slave Trade Repression Department released from slavery 30 persons, viz. 7 Sudanese men and 22 women, and one Abyssinian.

Alhambra Theatre.

The Lauro and Serafini variety troupe will appear to-night at this theatre, which they have leased from M. Conigliano. The first masked ball of the season will be held at this theatre on Saturday at midnight.

Street "Up".

M. Nicolas D. Tocco, the well-known cigarette merchant, writes to complain of the inconvenience he experiences owing to the upheaval of the roadway in front of his shop in the Place des Consuls for gas works.

Asphalting Pavements.

The tender of the Val de Travers Asphalt Paving Company for asphalting the foot pavements at Alexandria for three years has been accepted by the Municipality. The company undertakes to do the work at P.T. 19 the square metre.

Flies in Egypt.

The "Washington Star" says: William Jennings Bryan was talking at Terre Haute about his recent world tour. "A winter in Egypt," he said, "is a superb thing, all but the flies. The flies in Egypt are as bad as the Central American mosquitoes."

Tourist Steamer.

The steam yacht Meteor, of the Hamburg America Line, arrived at Alexandria this morning with 85 passengers, who proceeded to Cairo, where they will be lodged at the Continental Hotel. The Meteor leaves again on Sunday for the Syrian coast.

Visitors Attacked.

M. Bouboula, our distinguished Hellenic guest, accompanied by M. and Mme Salvago, went for a motor drive to Pompeii yesterday. A rather unpleasant incident occurred as they neared Komel Shouafa, the party being pelted with stones by some Arab ragamuffins. Fortunately none was hit. The Arabs were taken in charge.

The Greek Theatre.

M. Vochos gave an excellent lecture on the "Greek Theatre" at the New Khedivial Hotel on Saturday night. The Hellenic Consul-General presided. The gist of the lecture was that the theatre has had, and still has, a powerful political influence in Greece. In the course of his remarks he referred to that heroine, Dame Mourou, who fought in the battle of Dragachin in Moldavia, for Hellenic independence.

A New Contemporary.

"Le Monde Hellenique," a new French contemporary published at Athens, has been sent us. It contains much that is interesting of Near Eastern news, and, inter alia, suggests the establishment of a Hellenic Consulate at Cairo, to relieve the Hellenic Diplomatic Agent, Macedonian affairs, of course, engross the journal's attention, and enhance its value as a record of the political situation in the Balkans. The proprietor and editor is M. Spyridon G. Pappas.

Charity Fete.

A charity fete will be held next Sunday afternoon in the "salle des fetes" of the Khedivial Hotel, kindly lent for the occasion by the management, in aid of the fete of the "Comité des Jeunes Economes," presided by Mme Girard, wife of the French Consul-General. Features of the entertainment, which is held annually, will include dancing for the children, to start at 3.30 p.m., the drawing of a lottery, afternoon tea, etc. The committee trust that their efforts will meet, as heretofore, with the generous support of the public, and that both parents and children will attend in large numbers.

BAND PERFORMANCE.

By kind permission of Col R. C. C. Cox, commanding, and officers 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, the band will perform the following programme of music on the terrace of the Grand Continental Hotel to-morrow from 4 to 6 p.m.:

March—The Steel King—St. Clavi.
Overture—The Village Festival—O'Keefe.
Gavotte—Le Bijou—Kottman.
Selection—The Duchess of Dantzic—Caryl.
Valse—Tafelrunde—Gungl.
Song—Queen of the Earth—Pinsuti.
Selection—Nephtalim Songs—arr. Godfrey.
Musical Idyll—Hiawatha—Moret.
Regimental March—Khedivial Anthem.
God save the King.
R. WATSON RAMSEY, Bandmaster.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

Facing the Sea on the New Quay of Alexandria.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
Lately Built and Furnished.
TERMS P.T. 50 PER DAY.
Special terms to Government Officials.

BIG HAUL OF HASHISH.

£5,000 WORTH SEIZED.

ENGLISH RESIDENT'S INTREPIDITY.

Very important seizures of hashish were made at Ramleh on Monday and yesterday, which illustrate in a remarkable manner how adept the servants of some of the most respectable families in Bukeya are in running hashish. The house of Mr. H. C. Parkinson, the general manager of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company, is right on the cliff at Bukeya, and is protected from the inroads of the sea by an almost perpendicular sea wall. Access to the house from the beach is obtained by some steps on the wall. The Coastguard Administration's patrol cannot get to the coast at this point as the approaches to the East and West are closed by two walls to the end of the cliff.

Early on Monday morning, at about 1 o'clock, Mr. Parkinson was aroused from his slumbers by a peculiar thudding noise. He went round the house and was surprised to find a light in his kitchen. He entered and found his suffrage engaged in making tea. The suffrage said that he had been out, and, feeling cold, thought he would make some tea. This explanation did not, however, account for the strange noise, so Mr. Parkinson ordered the man to go out and see if anybody was moving about in the neighbourhood. The man went off and came back soon afterwards declaring that he could not find a soul outside, and that all was quiet.

Mr. Parkinson then went to bed again, but soon afterwards he again heard the mysterious thud, thud, thud, just outside his house. It sounded as if people were walking in the yard of his house dragging huge weights with them, and he distinctly noted the footfalls. He determined to probe the mystery to its depths and, arming himself with a loaded revolver, he went himself to ascertain the truth. It was a pitch dark night, and nothing could be distinguished. But as he was moving round he nearly stumbled over a big sack. He at once guessed what game was being played and recognised that hashish was being landed. He went to his telephone and rung up the Coastguard station at Ramleh, which is only about five hundred metres off. Help was at once sent and eighteen sacks of hashish were found round about the enclosure. One of the sacks was brought to light hidden in the room of Mr. Parkinson's suffrage.

The importance of this seizure may be recognised when it is known that the selling price of such an amount of hashish would be between L.E. 4,500 and L.E. 5,000, for the sacks contained two hundred kilos—over a ton's weight.

The suffrage was handed over by Mr. Parkinson to the Coast Guards, who took him into custody. Evidently the sacks of hashish had been floated in from a boat lying in the offing, as it is impossible to effect a landing there except on a moonlight night. The smugglers must have been very numerous as it would require at least ten men to carry off such a large haul. When Mr. Parkinson was ringing up to telephone to the Coastguards he heard the sound of the wheels of a carriage driving rapidly away. This no doubt contained some of the smugglers.

Yesterday, when the coastguards were taking the suffrage to the Customs Administration Commission in order to be brought to trial, he said that he had some news to tell them, and he volunteered the information that if they would look in the stable of the house adjoining Mr. Parkinson's, which is inhabited by Mr. Borchgrevink, the Procureur-General of the Mixed Tribunals, they would find another treasure-trove of hashish. Subsequently, on a search being made, fourteen sacks were found hidden under the timber in Mr. Borchgrevink's stable. His native coachman, who has been fifteen years in his service, is about to be taken into custody. Both he and Mr. Parkinson's suffrage were most respectable servants. The latter was in the service of Major Mackenzie Pendrell for some time. Evidently the servants in houses by the sea at Ramleh are corrupted by the smugglers, who are quite able to offer enormous bribes of hundreds of pounds for co-operation.

Mr. Parkinson and his next-door neighbour, Mr. C.A.H. Alderson, have now given the Coastguard Administration permission to station a guard within their enclosures, as this part of the coast is evidently a convenient place for running hashish.

To show how carefully laid were the smugglers' plans on this occasion, we may mention that Mr. Parkinson on Sunday night did not notice his fax, terrier and only saw it again at about 7 o'clock next morning, when it came home collarless and lame. It had been removed the day before and tied up some way off. Had he dog been in the house, it would have at once given the alarm.

Two hours after the discovery of the hashish the Coastguards in the Eastern Harbour arrested a suspicious-looking native craft, which was strongly of hashish and had on board an empty portman's van, which also had the same odour. It bore a Greek label. The boat and crew were taken into custody and the latter are to be brought before the Customs Commission.

It is understood that the hashish found at Bukeya was brought over from Greece in a schooner, which was met off Aboukir by a native boat. There is no doubt that this great seizure of £5,000 worth of hashish is entirely due to the pluck of Mr. Parkinson, who ventured out alone at a time when there must have been at least ten smugglers in his compound, all of them desperate at the prospect of losing such a valuable cargo.

THE OASES.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

The Egyptian Government has decided to shortly appoint Mr. R. S. Patterson, of the Inspectorate of the Ministry of Finance, as Inspector of the four oases of Khargeh, Dakkeh, Bahariyah, and Farafra. This appointment of Mr. Patterson will be for two years and special powers will appertain to that official.

The Ministry of Finance has decided to carry out a thorough survey of all the land now under cultivation or which will be brought under cultivation in the near future in these four oases, which have never been surveyed before except geologically. In the Oases of Khargeh and Dakkeh the basis of taxation is water instead of land, as elsewhere in Egypt. This survey will be undertaken with a view to eventually changing the basis so as to bring the principle of taxation prevailing in these oases in harmony with that in vogue throughout the rest of Egypt.

Mr. Buckley, of the Irrigation Department, who is at present employed at the Ghizeh Pumping Station, will leave shortly for Khargeh to enquire into questions connected with the water supply.

THE RITZ HOTELS.

HOTEL FOR ALEXANDRIA.

The Ritz Hotels (Egypt), Limited, has decided to build a palatial hotel at Alexandria. An excellent site has already been purchased, the company having bought the beautiful mansion of Baron Felix de Menasco for £67,000. The Baron's house and garden are situated in the most fashionable residential quarter of Alexandria, with a frontage on Rosetta-street. The hotel which the Ritz Hotels intend to build is to be fitted with all the latest improvements and will in every respect vie with the best establishments of a similar kind in Egypt.

THE STATE BANK.

At the fortnightly meeting of the board of directors of the National Bank of Egypt to-morrow the board will consider the comments and criticisms of the Egyptian Government on the proposals of the National Bank with respect to the State Bank scheme. From what we hear there is every chance of the scheme being carried through without any serious hitch.

KENEH-ASSOUAN RAILWAY.

The Egyptian Railway Administration is making great improvements on the Keneh-Assouan line. A considerable outlay on this section of the Upper Egypt line is fully justified, as the traffic between Luxor and Assouan has recently greatly increased. In fact, owing to this somewhat unexpected development of the passenger traffic, taken in connection with the heavy goods traffic and the large quantity of material transported for the works in progress on the line, the resources of the railway have been severely strained. The number of passengers booked at Assouan alone is about double the number dealt with at Port Said. To meet the development of the traffic new cars have been put out on between Luxor and Assouan and a regular dining car is also to be put on. So far as the road is concerned, great improvements are to be made.

A BANKRUPT PATRIARCHATE.

Our Constantinople Correspondent reports that a subscription has been opened there to meet a deficit of L.T. 4,000 in the funds of the Armenian Gregorian Patriarchate. During the first two days of its opening L.T. 600 were received. An appeal to the Armenian Church in Egypt is to be made through the Vicar General of the Patriarchate.

REVOLUTIONARY CAIRO.

We have been favoured by the Ottoman Constitutional League, lately founded at Cairo, with a copy of its statutes, which are printed in French, Turkish, Arabic, and Armenian. Its programme consists of ten articles, defining its objects, which are to re-establish, by all means legitimate, constitutional government in Turkey, with a responsible Ministry. All Ottoman subjects, irrespective of race and creed, may form part of the league, which will have its headquarters for the time being at Cairo, will appoint sub-committees, and direct their plan of action. The pamphlet winds up with an appeal to patriotism in behalf of the liberation of millions of unfortunate.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner Menes arrived at Liverpool yesterday afternoon.

The S.S. British Prince, with passengers and general cargo from Alexandria, via Malta, arrived at Manchester on the 13th inst.

MILITARY TAILORS.
EGYPTIAN ARMY OUTFITS A SPECIALITY.
RIDING BREECHES.
F. Phillips & Co.
LADIES' TAILORS.
(HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY)
CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

WORKMEN'S HOUSES.

MUNICIPALITY'S REPLY TO COMMISSION.

As our readers are aware, a letter, which was something of the nature of an ultimatum, was addressed by the Popular Houses Commission to the Alexandria Municipality on the 11th inst., calling for some statement as to the progress of the scheme placed before the authorities, failing which the Commission threatened to resign in a body.

An official answer is now forthcoming. In a letter dated the 14th inst., to Cavaliere Ronci, president of the commission, the Administrator of the Municipality, Mr. W. P. Chataway, acknowledges receipt of the former's letter, which he promises to communicate to the Delegation, and adds that, from information received, he is able to state that the Government has completed its study of the proposals relative to the land necessary for the workmen's dwellings, and that a definite reply will be given in a few days.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

The earthquake which wrought such terrible havoc in the West Indies and obliterated Kingston on Monday last, was felt in Egypt on that day. Some people declare that they experienced a tremendous sensation as of an earthquake. The fact that on Monday evening the electric wires at Ramleh, Cairo, and Helouan snapped and the light went out is presumed to have some connection with the earthquake.

ZAGAZIG STREET LIGHTING.

A difference has arisen between the Ministry of Public Works and of the Interior, on the one side, and the Zagazig Municipality on the other. It appears that on June 11, 1906, the Municipality held a meeting to discuss the question of lighting the streets of the town with gas or electricity, and finally appointed a committee of four of its members, including the sub-municipal, to visit several towns and study the merits and demerits of the various systems. After a study of their comparative merits the committee drew up a report in favour of the adoption of electric lighting. The Ministry of Public Works had other views. Mr. Perry, Under Secretary of State for Towns and Buildings, in a note addressed to Sir W. Garstin, recommended the adoption of the Mansfield gas system. The Municipality, however, read the report and voted for electricity, and there the matter rests.

In our opinion, the Zagazigians (or should we write Zagazigians) might be left to choose for themselves—unless their proposal is likely to involve them in very high expenditure. After all, if we are to have municipalities in the provincial towns they should not be, so to speak, spooned by the central authorities, unless invalidated by their (financial) excesses.

KHARTOUM'S STREETS.

It is earnestly hoped that the Government will increase the money devoted to the maintenance of the Khartoum streets. The increase in the traffic, both wheeled and otherwise, has been enormous of late and consequently the strain on the roads, particularly the most frequented thoroughfares, has been such as to leave them in a very bad condition unless they are properly looked after.

We are aware of the financial difficulties which stand in the way of a lavish expenditure on the roads; and until the water works are an accomplished fact, it will not be easy to keep the roads in a good condition. Besides, the Government has hundreds of projects for the development of the country for each of which large sums of money are urgently required. But in voicing the public opinion on this matter we hope that some means may be found to give the Capital of the Sudan better streets so as to keep pace with the remarkable development of the town.

("Sudan Times.")

GHEZIREH PALACE.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. E. A. Herbert, M.V.O., and officers, the band of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons will play a programme of music during dinner and a dance after at the Ghazireh Palace Hotel on Thursday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

PROGRAMME DURING DINNER.

1. Characteristic Piece—The Corn's Patrol—Latter
2. Overture—Le Lys d'Or—Herman
3. Waltz—Nachtstuehner—Fels
4. Selection—The Little Church—Caryl
5. Idyl—Glow Worm—Lincke
6. Gipsy Serenade—Zingars—Parlow

DANCE PROGRAMME.

1. Valse—Wiener Luft—Ziehrer
2. Two Step—La Danse du Gâteau—Taillier
3. Valse—La Reponse a l'Amour—Berge
4. Valse—Neus Leber—Komak
5. Valse—Loin du Pays—Berg
6. Lancers—Hunting Song—Gage
7. Valse—Adieu Tristesse—Macken
8. Two Step—Gowntown Chimes—Wheeler
9. Valse—Tout Passe—Berge
10. Valse—Christmas—Morgis
11. Two Step—The Nigger's Birthday—Lincke
12. Valse—Ten Souvenirs—Turin

J. PROSSER, Bandmaster.

CAIRO'S GARDEN CITY.

Several excellent plots of this estate are offered, at reasonable rates. Apply to Mr. C. Aquilina, Carlton Hotel, Bulkeley. 29361 3 1

MR. ROBERTSON, M.P.

VISIT TO ALEXANDRIA MUSEUM.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., paid a visit to the Alexandria Museum yesterday. He was very pleased with the progress that the Museum is making and expressed his satisfaction to Professor Breccia, the curator of the Museum. He displayed a keen interest in many of the archaeological treasures which he noticed. Professor Breccia personally conducted Mr. Robertson over the building and was thanked by that gentleman for his attention.

Mr. Robertson left Alexandria today for Cairo by the midday express.

"Al Watan," the Coptic organ, in its interesting portrait gallery of the friends and supporters of Mustafa Pasha Kamel, devotes its ninth character sketch to Mr. Robertson, whom it deals with as follows:—

We now deal with Mr. John Robertson, M.P. He has clothed himself in the cast-offs of M. Deloncle, merely sewing on a few Union Jacks. Consequently he has become the friend of our enthusiasts and their saviour from the claws of the Lion in Occupation. Had he thought fit to visit the East Indies instead of hoisting his flag on the banks of the Nile he would have only found enemies. For the (Moslem) Nationalists of India have decided (vide their recent manifesto) that England is their friend and their protector and that their duty is to give proofs of their loyalty. But our patriots have not yet capitulated.

We remarked that Robertson is the friend of certain enthusiasts; he has left for the provinces by express invitation of some of our "bons bourgeois." But does the public remember the renowned Deloncle and his protestations of friendship, the immense banquets offered him, and all the money squandered on his visit to Egypt? None the less he sold the country to England, he forgot as all, and has apparently also forgotten his own past policy. We may add that he was always at pains to help himself to all that came his way. One day we shall doubtless have a third Deloncle who will give us a specimen of this comedy—a German Deloncle—who knows? There is a good opening for him and his likes as long as there exist witless individuals with impossible dreams and the fixed idea that a casual deputy or M.P. can sway the politics of a great nation. Yes, a German Deloncle, a Tautou Robertson are possible. Amid the clinking of glasses, flanked by appetising dishes, fired with the glowing ecstasy that good cheer has kindled, chimeric visions will defile before our patriots' eyes: the armies of the Sultan of Germany swelled by the hosts of the great Padishah advancing to expel the English from Egypt. The fools!

ZIZINIA THEATRE.

"LA DANNAZIONE DI FAUST."

"La Dannazione di Faust" was given again last night, in a performance which reflects the greatest credit on the management. The chorus were again, for the most part, in excellent tune, and the students sang their big Fugue at the end of Act II. in a most spirited manner. This was indeed a number which might well have been encoined rather than the somewhat ungainly serial flight of Sifidi later on. Mefistofele was once more excellent, and between Boito and Berlioz he must experience no little difficulty in relapsing into the prose of life above ground. But we cannot deny that, with all these merits, the piece should in our opinion be played as Berlioz wrote it, that is, as a concert for orchestra and chorus. The music is so impressive and so expressive, that, given a full accompanying programme, it is hard to see how scenery and acting might not be incidental, even to the greatest triumphs of stage management: for it comes, after Boito, overwhelming with its great genius the work of that patient hack.

KHEDIVIAL CLUB DANCE.

The dance given last night by the members of the Khedivial Club was a very great success. Notwithstanding the bad weather that prevailed there were 400 guests present. It is needless to say that the club's premises looked their best, profusely decorated as they were with the choicest plants and brilliantly lit up with a multitude of electric lamps. By eleven o'clock the large reading-room, which is used as a ball-room, was full and dancing had begun. The scene presented was charming in the extreme. The ladies were most handsomely begowned, the light colours of their beautiful toilettes contrasting with the dark green uniform of the 60th B.R. and the red coats of the Dublin Fusiliers, the officers of both these regiments being present in full force. It is quite impossible to give the names of those present; but we noticed H.E. the Governor of Alexandria, the officers of the Army of Occupation, the Consular Corps, judges, Government officials, and the elite of the English and foreign society.

A most excellent supper, for which the club is renowned, was served to over 100 guests, after which the cotillon began. Mrs. Ross and Miss Holland, assisted by Mr. Sidney Wilkinson and Mr. Ross, led this dance, and it was due to their efforts that it proved a huge success. The presents given away were profuse, and in some cases of a very rich nature. The greatest prize is due to the ladies we have mentioned, who took the utmost pains and were indefatigable in their attentions to every guest. Such was their success that the cotillon, which began at 1 o'clock, did not end until four a.m.

Before ending our report of this most successful dance, we must mention that all the members of the club did their best to entertain their guests, and were ably supported by their active secretary.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Duke of Connaught, in his forthcoming visit to Egypt and the East, will bring with him, besides his A.D.C., Mr. Miles Ponsonby, an old comrade of his at Tel-el-Kebir, Major-General Sir John Maxwell, K.C.B. Sir John was a subaltern in the First Battalion of the Black Watch then, and was taking, as was the Duke, his first turn of war-service. He was to see plenty more, as A.D.C. to Grenfell at Goina, where he got his D.S.O.; at Dongola, where he got his brevet lieutenant-colonelcy; and at Omdurman, where he commanded the Second Egyptian Brigade. Then came South Africa, where he had the Fourteenth Brigade, and finished up as Military Governor of Pretoria.

The Duke's A.D.C., Mr. Miles Ponsonby, is the second son of that sometime busy City man, Lord Dunsannon, who is now eighth Earl of Dunsborough, and who married the youngest of the present Lord Wimborne's five sisters. Mr. Ponsonby, who is a lieutenant Grenadier Guards, has already had an experience as A.D.C., with Sir H.A. Blake, in Ceylon. The Duke and both his officers may be considered fairly san-proof.

Lady Louisa Magenis and Lady Lowry Corry, sisters of the Earl of Belmore, and Miss St. Aubyn and Miss Lowry Corry, arrived at Alexandria yesterday by the Messageries Maritimes steamer.

Sir Robert Hamilton Lang, K.C.M.G., director of the Imperial Ottoman Bank and formerly British member of the Daira Sanieh Administration, is arriving at Alexandria by the Messageries Maritimes steamer on Tuesday next. After a short stay at Alexandria he will proceed to Cairo and Upper Egypt.

M. Sotidis, Hellenic Consul-General, yesterday presented to M. Zuvudachi the insignia of the Order of the Saviour of Greece, conferred upon him by the King of the Hellenes.

Baron and Baroness Hans Pfyffer, of Lucerne, are staying at the Savoy Hotel. Baron Pfyffer represents the Ritz Company, who are erecting a large hotel at Kasr el Nil.

M. Pierre Loti, the celebrated French novelist, intended to spend part of the winter in Egypt. He embarks on board the Messageries Maritimes S.S. Sydney to-day at Marseilles and is due to arrive at Port Said on the 20th inst.

Dr. Eloni Pasha has been appointed permanent member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Douglas Morice, late sub-local director of the Alexandria Customs, is leaving for Cairo to-day in order to take up his new post at the Finance Ministry. His official designation will be sub-director of the Secretariat at the Ministry of Finance.

The salary of Mr. King Lewis, director-general of Customs, has been increased to L.E. 1,206 per annum.

Mr. Wells, the new director-general of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Education, will draw a salary of L.E. 1,750 per annum.

Lieut. Col. Hall, A.O.D., arrived at Cairo from Ceylon on Monday.

Rev. S.E. Smith, C.P., has been granted two months' leave of absence.

The passengers in the train de luxe on Monday for Upper Egypt were Miss Willmot, Mr. Massey, Mr. Webb, Mrs. Bresser, Mr. Baer, Aly Bey, Dr. and Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Choulton.

A considerable number of entertainments are being given this year at the Cataract Hotel, Assouan, which is more popular than ever, and the wine-staple has been taken of appointing an entertainments committee. The fancy dress ball, which has always been so successful in former years, has been fixed this season for the 25th inst., on the following day there is to be a symphony, and on the 28th amateur theatricals are to be given.

NILE TOURISTS.

List of passengers by the P.S. Kamees, which left Cairo yesterday:— Prince and Princess de Crange, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Miss C. Oyden Jones, Miss Vera de T. Jones, Miss M. J. H. Walford, Miss E. M. Gore, Col. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. L. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. von St. Ivany, Mr. W. H. G. Steel, Miss S. Steel, Mrs. and Misses Perin, Dr. and Mrs. Methley, Mr. and Mrs. Librowicz, Mr. and Mrs. Josef Warfel, Mr. and Mrs. G. Skibbek, Mr. and Mrs. Bontembert, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Blodgett, Mr. and Mrs. P. Thomson, Miss G. Thomson, Miss A. Hardy, Miss Schaur, Miss C. P. Bliss, Miss N. K. Dunham, Miss G. B. Stewart, Miss S. Shand, Mr. J. T. Shand, Mr. K. D. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Victor, Miss K. M. Southwick, Mr. G. D. Hobson, Miss M. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Eiel, Mr. H. Meeter, Dr. Albert Gotteland, Mr. P. de Royall, Miss H. Kopp, Mrs. B. F. Cole, Miss B. G. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Underhill, Mr. Henry Leymar, Mr. T. L. Schurmeier, Miss C. Schurmeier, Mr. R. W. Patterson.

List of passengers by the P.S. Mennen, which left Shellal to-day: Dr. and Mrs. Solvey, Dr. R. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. P. Marille, Col. and Mrs. Birley, Mr. and Mrs. Schickendant, Mrs. W. Walker.

TELEGRAMS.

KINGSTON DESTROYED
BY EARTHQUAKE.

MUCH LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, January 15.
According to telegraphic advices received here, the city of Kingston (Jamaica) has been destroyed by an earthquake. There has been much loss of life. The direct telegraph system has been interrupted.

(Reuter)

Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, stood on the north side of a land-locked harbour, the best in the island, and, for its size, one of the best in the world. Its population was about 48,000. It was founded in 1693-1703, after the neighbouring town of Port Royal had been destroyed by an earthquake. From this place, afterwards re-built, Kingston was distant 6 miles, the breadth of its noble haven; while with Spanish Town, towards the interior, it has since 1846 been connected by railway. In 1758 Spanish Town was made the capital, but in 1872 the seat of Government was removed to Kingston. Kingston was visited in 1880 by a violent hurricane, and by a vast conflagration in December 1892, as also before in 1782 and 1843. The most interesting public building was the old church, where Benbow, the "old sea-dog," is buried.

MOROCCO.

WITHDRAWAL OF WARSHIPS.

MADRID, January 15.
The Council of Ministers has decided to come to an arrangement with France for the partial withdrawal of the warships from the waters of Tangier.

(Havas)

SHAKESPEARE IN GERMANY.

VISIT OF BEERBOHM TREE.

BERLIN, January 15.
At the request of the manager of the Royal Opera House, Mr. Beerbohm Tree will go to Berlin in April to produce Shakespearean plays. The Emperor has promised his patronage. (R.)

KIAMIL PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 15.
The Sultan has authorised Kiamil Pasha to return to Constantinople. (Havas)

CAPE TO CAIRO.

A LADY'S JOURNEY.

Rarely has the theatre at Burlington gardens been more crowded than it was the other afternoon, when Miss Mary Hall delivered a Christmas lecture to the members of the Royal Geographical Society by describing "A Lady's Journey from the Cape to Cairo." The president, Sir George Taubman Goldie, occupied the chair, and in introducing the lecturer explained that she had traversed the African Continent in its entire length from south to north. From the Cape to the Zambesi in the first place, and from Khartoum to Cairo in the second place, Miss Hall came within the limits of what might be called present-day civilisation. Between the Zambesi and Khartoum was the more adventurous part of Africa, and, knowing what Miss Hall had accomplished, he could assert that she had performed a journey of a remarkable character, and one requiring an extraordinary exhibition of courage and capacity, endurance and energy, and, above all, management and tact. Alone and unprotected, she travelled 4,000 miles without a serious hitch. Miss Hall then told the story of her journey in language well within the comprehension of her audience, a majority of whom were children, who were simply delighted with the snapshots by which the lecturer was liberally illustrated. When the natives at Lake Nyassa heard that she was "not married," and had "merely come for a walk," they were amazed and thought "she must be a lunatic." She visited Ujiji, the place where Livingstone laboured, and took a photograph of the stone erected to the memory of the great missionary's wife. It was at Ujiji that Stanley met "Dr. Livingstone, I believe!" At Victoria Nyanza Miss Hall was the first white woman the natives had ever seen in European dress. At Mowaga she made a short stay with Bishop Tucker, and caught the young King of Uganda in the thick of a football match. His Majesty was dressed in appropriate athletic costume, and spoke very fair English. A snapshot was shown of Fashoda, the scene of the celebrated interview between General Kitchener and Colonel Marchand. "My last picture," remarked Miss Hall, "is a photograph of the magnificent palace at Khartoum, which has been erected over the site of the former and less assuming residence of the great soldier, General Gordon." At the instance of Sir George Taubman Goldie, thanks were voted to Miss Hall by acclamation.

Notice for Tourists

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CARRIAGES IN EGYPT.

ENGLISH V. FRENCH.

LONDON MANUFACTURERS' EMPHATIC
REJOINDER.

The statement recently appearing in the Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt to the effect that French carriages are superior to those made in Great Britain has been promptly challenged by leading carriage builders in London.

Speaking from an experience of more than 40 years, Mr. William Thorn, of the firm of W. and F. Thorn, of Great Portland St., told the "Standard" representative:

"Such a statement amounts to nonsense. The English carriage is far better built, far more serviceable, and of far better value for the money than the French article. It may be a little more expensive, but then you must remember that wages are on a much lower scale in France, and there is no limit to the hours of labour, as in England. Where the French type is different from ours is in the interior elaboration. The French woman is very particular about little foibles in the way of dainty decorations, and the French carriage builder is bound to study her whims. We could fit up a carriage in every way equal to the French ones, but it would lie on our hands for years before we could sell it to an English customer."

Mr. George H. Thropp, of the firm of Thropp and Maberly, coach builders to the King, was even more emphatic. "I was," he said, "one of the official judges at the Chicago Exposition of 1893, and have acted in a similar capacity at most English and foreign exhibitions of recent years, and have never yet seen a French built carriage that could be placed, for intrinsic merit, side by side with an English vehicle of the same shape. I attribute the increasing popularity of French manufactured conveyances in Egypt to the national proclivities of the middleman there. It is, obviously, his duty to encourage French enterprise, but, from a financial point of view, he would meet with equal encouragement from British manufacturers, and, at the same time, give his clients greater satisfaction."

Mr. Thropp dealt at length with the subject of the exterior appearance of a carriage. With Mr. Thorn, he agreed that the French upholsterer paid more attention to appearances than we do. He claimed that in this respect the Parisian manufacturer had natural advantages we do not possess. For instance, he worked in a climate which lent itself to the art of varnishing, an art that could never be successfully practised in England. Some years ago a British firm arranged with a French concern to engage some of their varnishers, in order to see how the English system could be improved upon. The men brought their own material and their own tools, but the work they turned out was in no way superior to that executed by English workmen.

The manager of the Victoria Carriage Works, in Long-acre, said:—"I think that although in the past the French carriages may have been rather ahead of the English production in the points of luxury and comfort, that superiority no longer exists, as the English manufacturers, for some time past, have recognised that they must excel in this direction as on the point of durability. In my opinion, the reason why the French carriage has hitherto been more popular in Egypt is that the French manufacturer has taken more trouble to cultivate the Egyptian market; and it is only quite recently that the English carriage builder has recognised the importance of the Egyptian market for his productions. I am fully convinced that when the English-built carriage becomes better known in Egypt it will take the position its intrinsic merit deserves."

It was left to Mr. Ernest Windover (Messrs. C. S. Windover and Co., Limited) to adopt the most optimistic view of the matter. "There is absolutely no foundation for the statement," he said. "We are sending more carriages to Egypt and other parts of the world than we have ever done. That (pointing to an elegant Victoria phaeton) is one of the reasons. If you were to ask me to explain this assertion, I would answer that it is a Parisian model. Not that I consider that it is any better than an English model; but, just in exactly the same way that an Englishwoman takes her fashions in millinery or in robes from Paris, or Berlin, or Vienna, so she can, if she wishes, have her carriage upholstered to her taste. It is purely and simply a case of demand and supply. An English firm can build a far more serviceable vehicle than any French manufacturer; but if it comes to taste, well, that taste has to be met, and we are quite capable of meeting it."

It is alleged by the "Journal" that the heavy charges made by English firms for packing and carriage have much to do with the falling-off in trade with England. It is stated that the English average costs in freight from 33 to 86 per cent. on the invoice price, while the French costs only from 13 to 17 per cent. To this Mr. Windover replied in terms of emphatic denial. "We can ship," he said, "a carriage from here to Cairo at a cheaper rate than it would cost to send one from Paris to Alexandria. We only charge the prime cost on freight and insurance, and, so far from costing 33 per cent., I would guarantee to deliver a phaeton in Cairo—a phaeton costing, say, 150 guineas—for £15. For the same money I would undertake to land a similar vehicle in Bombay."

BEYROUT NOTES.

PROTRACTED DROUGHT.

BEYROUT, January 9.

The winter is, perhaps, unprecedented in the meteorological annals of Syria. So far we have had, indeed, practically no winter. The thermometer since early December till now, the 9th of January, has been ranging between 17 and 19 degrees Centigrade; and Sunin, which used to put on its robe of ermine white sometimes at the end of November, looks strangely bare and sad now with its thin streaks of white. This long spell of warm and dry weather in the very middle of the rainy season cannot fail to have serious consequences, and perhaps fatal ones if it is further protracted. Grain crops may receive no damage if a timely shower, at the beginning and end of spring, comes to refresh the tender plants that require only a superficial watering; but the trees, whose roots lie deep in the earth, will undoubtedly suffer. So far we have had only about 10 inches of rain, and our normal and necessary rainfall should average 30 or 35 inches. Even if the balance of this average be eventually realized the rain will fall short of the desired effect, coming as it will out of season. The olive crop alternates in Syria with a defective and plentiful yield, and this year was to be the plentiful one, but owing to the protracted drought it is feared that it will come much short of sanguine anticipations. Indeed, men of experience, but of a pessimistic turn of mind, dread an invasion of locusts, a plague that usually comes as an aggravation of general evils.

The Austrian Lloyd.

The Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company is awakening to the commercial spirit of the age. While retaining in its fundamental form the old régime of "agences de carrière," and thus enjoying while submitting to the Government patronage, the company is trying to develop the commercial side on purely commercial and to a certain extent independent lines. The principal agency at Beyrouth, which so far has been an agence de carrière, is to be soon transformed into an agency on the basis of commission, just as that of a company of cargo steamers. The practicability of the English system by which an agent may expect to increase his income only by increasing pro rata the earnings of the company he represents, is beginning to be realized on the Continent. And the credit for the company's latest step is due mainly to the bold initiative of the general manager of the Austrian Lloyd, and to the same power of discernment in him which led the managing director of the Prince Line to choose as representative the very same man who by his honesty, capacity, zeal, and tact has so much contributed to consolidate the position of that line in these waters. I mean Mr. Othon G. Tattarachi. In choosing a Greek gentleman for agent the general manager of the Austrian Lloyd has boldly overruled the prejudice of nationality, which in some quarters is yet insisted upon rather narrowly, regardless of merit.

Social Functions.

The season's gaieties were inaugurated by a bright Christmas "reveillon" given to a party of friends at the mansion of Muzaffar Pasha, Governor General of the Lebanon. Although there may be some doubts as to their administrative capacity and worth—and I use the collective term for those who can read between the lines—no one can deny that for successful social receptions the Muzaffars are not easily surpassed. Cordiality and graciousness of manner, that is so well calculated to create that homely feeling, and a well-ordered generosity, mark these receptions. A rich and dainty supper was served followed by a little unconventional dancing, and, at last, thoughtfully chosen souvenirs were distributed amongst the "convives."

Mr. George Covillon, the energetic and intelligent director of the gas works, and his distinguished looking and spirituelle wife invited the same party, and some other friends besides, to a similar evening on Epiphany. It was admittedly the gayest and freest of functions. Most of the French colony were there, and the gracious presence of Sir Robert and Lady Drummond-Hay was a proof of the sincerity and abiding character of the entente between the two great neighbouring nations. The beautiful house of the Covillons, perched on a projecting cliff, and surrounded by a covered verandah facing the sea, looked, with its profusion of gas lights, particularly charming. Light dancing alternated with monologues declaimed by Vice-Consul Mr. P. Wiet, and Dr. Chapotin, of the French Medical Faculty. Mrs. Noblet and Mrs. Dr. Astur looked particularly elegant and pretty amongst the younger set. Mrs. Noblet recited a monologue with creditable nerve and delicacy of rendering. A copious "dîner froid" was served after midnight, and the famous old wines of the Covillons and their good champagne contributed to raise to a pitch the general hilarity.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

M.P.'S IN EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."
Sir,—In view of the mischievous policy of some Members of Parliament in regard to Egypt would it not be advisable for us to follow the excellent principle laid down by the Romans in regard to Egypt and forbid all such gentry setting foot in the country? When Egypt was incorporated into the Roman Empire it was most wisely ordained that the Senate as such, as well as every individual of its members, should on no account be allowed to meddle with the affairs of the country. They were out off from all participation in its government. In fact, senators and persons of senatorial rank were even prohibited from setting foot in this province. The motives which induced Augustus at the very outset of his sole rule to adopt this wise regulation are obvious; and it is worth noting that the arrangement was at no time assailed, for its policy was fully understood. However, although the Capitulations prevent Egypt from making any such law, would it not be feasible for the British Parliament to pass it, for the type of Padgett, M.P., is no longer a humorous class or person; he is becoming a menace to the Empire. Sir Edward Grey, who is as good an Imperialist as were his immediate conservative predecessors, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Salisbury, might be induced to consider the advisability of some such measure.—I am, etc.

IMPERIALIST.

Cairo, January 16.

S. P. C. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."
Dear Sir,—Fortunately the nature of the average Englishman precludes him from the pastime of "throwing bouquets at himself," as I once heard an American designate the act of self-praise. Therefore, on reading the annual report of the Ghirgeh branch of the above society which appeared in your issue of the 9th inst., I came to the conclusion it had been supplied by the local hon. sec., his name being entirely omitted therefrom.

Assuming this to be the case, it is a pleasure to record an appreciation of the whole-hearted and energetic efforts of Mr. Hartshorne, the agent of the Agricultural Bank, in that capacity. There must be a quiet satisfaction derived from work of this nature which no self-advertisement could enhance.

In the report it is deplored that the native notables have shown no active interest in the operations of the society. That they have liberally responded to appeals for financial assistance is evident from the satisfactory balance in hand, which should enable the committee to realize its projects for the future.

This is not the only district in which the agents of the Agricultural Bank have identified themselves with the S.P.C.A. More power to them.—Yours faithfully,

Sohag, 12th January.

"OBSERVER."

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

January.
Wed. 16 Alhambra Theatre. Varieties. 9.
Tour Eiffel Music Hall. Varieties. 9.
Thurs. 17 Zizina Theatre. Italian Opera Company. 9.
Thurs. 22 Seamen's Home. Tea given by Ramleh Ladies.
Tues. 29 H.B.M.'s Consulate. Meeting Voters. St. Mark's. 4.30.
February.
Sat. 9 Khedivial Hotel. Austro-Hungarian Ball. 10.

CAIRO.

January.
Wed. 16 National Hotel. R. Inniskillings Band.
Khedivial Opera House. French Opera. 9.
Esbekieh Gardens Theatre. 9.
Abbas Theatre. French Comedy. 9.
Thurs. 17 Railway Institute. Ball. 9.30.
Ghezireh Palace. Small Dance.
Fri. 18 Zoological Gardens. Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Sat. 19 Shepherd's Hotel. Military Band. 4-6.
Mena House. Scotch Ladies' Orchestra. Afternoon.
Savoy Hotel. Small Dance. 10.
Sun. 20 Zoological Gardens. Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Mon. 21 Meeting of Egyptian Institute.
Shepherd's Hotel. Small Dance. 10.
Wed. 23 K.S.C. 2nd Winter Race Meeting.
Ghezireh Badrane. 5-a-side Football Tournament.
Mena House. Small Dance.
Thurs. 24 Abdeen Palace. Kourban Beyram Reception.
Fri. 25 K.S.C. 2nd Winter Race Meeting. (2nd day).
Mon. 28 Shepherd's Great Annual Ball.
February.
Fri. 1 Helouan Sporting Club. 2nd Winter Meeting.
Sat. 2 K.S.C. Skye Meeting.
Tues. 12 Ghezireh Casino. Bal Poudre.
Thurs. 14 Ghezireh. Agricultural Show.
Tues. 26 Abbasieh. Army and Navy Rifle Meeting. And 3 following days.
Abdeen Palace. Khedivial Ball.
March.
Fri. 1 Helouan Sporting Club. 3rd Winter Meeting.
Tues. 5 Abbasieh. Military Tournament.
Thurs. 28 Government Schools. Athletic Sports at Khedivial Sporting Club. 3.

Municipalite d'Alexandrie

AVIS

Le public est informé que le lundi 11 Février 1907 et le jeudi 21 Février 1907, à 4 heures de l'après-midi, il sera procédé au Palais Municipal, à Alexandrie, à la vente aux enchères publiques des lots ci-après :

ENCHERES DU 11 FEVRIER 1907.

No. du Catalogue	Lot	Superficie	Mise à prix.
		Pics	L.R. 5.—
	1	876,44	5.—
	2	876,44	5.—
	3	926,22	4.—
	4	885,83	4.—

Rue séparant les dits lots..... 728 88

Pics 4293,31

	1	Pics 1,637—	L.R. 8,500
	2	1,763—	8,500
	3	1,952—	8,500
	4	1,855—	7,500
	5	1,800—	7,500
	6	1,941—	7,500

Rue séparant les dits lots..... 2,472—

Pics 13,220

	1	Pics 1,212	L.R. 8,500
	2	1,008—	8,500
	3	790—	9.—
	4	1,854—	8,500
	5	1,163—	8,500
	6	893,50	9.—

Rue séparant les dits lots..... 1908,50

Pics 7,629—

ENCHERES DU 21 FEVRIER 1907.

	1	Pics 1,648—	L.R. 3.—
	2	1,539,56	3.—
	3	1,591,10	2,500
	4	1,394,44	2,500

Rue séparant les dits lots..... 1020,44

Pics 7395,53

	1	Pics 504—	L.R. 6.—
	2	523—	5,500
	3	591,77	6.—
	4	530,66	5.—
	5	568,66	8,30
	6	602,22	8.—

Rue séparant les dits lots..... 844—

Pics 4092,42

	1	Pics 1,284—	L.R. 5,500
	2	1,419—	5,500
	3	1,264—	5,500
	4	1,556—	5,500

Rue séparant les dits lots..... 712—

Pics 6,235—

	1	Pics 1,184,88	L.R. 4.—
	2	1,129,77	4.—
	3	1,558,22	4.—
	4	1,197,33	4.—

Rue séparant les dits lots..... 5070,20

Pics 5070,20

le tout sis au Port-Est, à Alexandrie.

Toute personne désirant concourir aux enchères, pourra se présenter à la Municipalité (Service du Contentieux) tous les jours de 9 heures à midi, les jours fériés exceptés, pour prendre connaissance de l'adjudication sur les ventes, du cahier des charges et des plans des parcelles à vendre.

Un dépôt de 10 % de la mise à prix devra être versé à la Caisse Municipale, avant l'ouverture des enchères. (1).

Les superficies des rues séparant les lots sont indiquées au présent avis pour le cas d'une application de la disposition prévue au § 2 de l'art. 10 du Règlement du 14 juin 1905.

Alexandrie, le 11 Janvier 1907.

L'Administrateur: W.P. CHATAWAY.

(1) N.B.—Les dépôts devront être effectués en numéraire ou contre garantie, ou reconnaissance d'une Banque aduise à recevoir des cautionnements provisoires pour compte de la Municipalité. Les chèques seront refusés.

Ces dépôts pourront être versés au Service de la Comptabilité Générale, avant l'heure fixée pour l'ouverture des enchères ou bien, en séance même, mais avant la mise en adjudication de chaque lot.

Il sera procédé à la vente en commun et par lots les plus chers, ce qui permettra aux enchérisseurs, qui ne seront pas restés adjudicataires d'un lot, de poursuivre, s'ils le désirent, les enchères d'un autre lot, avec le même cautionnement.

Cependant, ils seront tenus de verser, en séance même, un second cautionnement, s'ils veulent concourir à l'adjudication d'un autre lot, au cas où ils auraient été déclarés adjudicataires d'un précédent lot, à moins qu'ils n'aient effectué un dépôt général, avant l'ouverture des enchères.

Les cautionnements seront restitués dès le lendemain de la séance. 29344-3-1

Supplément Commercial et Financier
DE
"L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de l'"Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par le paquebot autrichien. Il contient des revues complètes et impartiales du coton, des graines de coton, et du marché des valeurs; les dernières statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publication; des tableaux des fluctuations de la place et les copies des dépêches officielles envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association, etc. etc.

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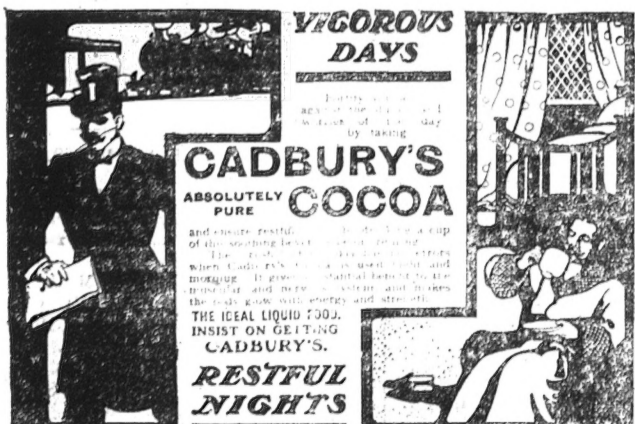
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MR. WELLS'S VIEWS.

(FROM THE "MORNING POST").
Mr. Sidney H. Wells, Principal of the Battersea Polytechnic, has undertaken the reorganisation of secondary and technical education in Egypt, and in the course of the next few months that highly successful institution in Battersea Park road will lose the services of one who since its very beginning, 14 years ago next June, has played a great part in its wonderful progress. "We are one of the best known and are doing the biggest work of any such institutions in the country; our income last year was nearly twenty-five thousand pounds; we have enlarged our buildings five times; we are not a penny in debt, and we are still growing," remarked Mr. Wells to a representative of the "Morning Post." Not only will he leave behind him a splendid work at the Polytechnic, but he is associated with many other spheres of active usefulness. He is a member of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education, the Teachers' Registration Council, the secretary and a member of the Faculty of Engineering of London University, having been one of the original members to be appointed by the University Commissioners, and he is also a member and former secretary of the Board of Studies in Civil and Mechanical Engineering. He is a member of the City and Guilds Examinations Board as a representative of the Board of Education; a member of the Joint Scholarship Board and former chairman of its Intermediate Scholarships Committee; hon. secretary of the Association of Technical Institutions, of the Council of which he has been a member for eight years; a member of the Council and Executive of the National Union of Training Schools of Domestic Science, and chairman of its Examinations Sub-Committee; and as a representative of the London County Council he is a member of the governing body of the Sir Walter St. John's Schools, Battersea. In addition he is a member of the Council of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters, and for the year 1906 was chairman of the London Division of the Association. Naturally the parting of the ways in a case like this will cause many regrets; but, as Mr. Wells said: "I am fascinated by the problem in Egypt, by the interest that is taken in the whole question by the people, by the earnest desire of Lord Cromer and other important officials to do their best for the technical education of the natives, and by the enormous problems which surround the particular piece of work that lies before me." It was just prior to coming home last summer that Lord Cromer's attention seemed to have been drawn specially to the need for the development of technical education in Egypt, and as the result of consultations with those at home interested in the subject Mr. Wells was asked by Lord Cromer and the Egyptian Government if he would come on, see what was being done, and present a report and scheme for the whole of the country. Mr. Wells came out in October, and during the three and a half weeks he was here he went everywhere where anything had been done or where anything was contemplated.

GENERAL EDUCATION IN VOGUE.

Asked for an idea of the impressions he gained, Mr. Wells gave a most interesting review, beginning first with the village schools, which are known as Kuttabs. "These," he said, "are of various grades, from tiny dirty rooms with five or six boys and girls, under a native teacher, learning to read the Koran, up to schools of five rooms with teachers partly trained to take a more regular course. In the Kuttabs, which are to be found all over the country, the teaching is entirely in Arabic, and the work may be said to be confined to reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic. Next are what are called the primary schools, which correspond to some extent to our elementary schools, both as regards the aim and scope of the work. Some of the Kuttabs are aided by the Government, but the primary schools are all under Government direction, built and maintained by the Government, and in them the curriculum includes the teaching of English and in some cases French. They have a four years' course, and at the end of it the boys take an examination to obtain

what is called a primary school certificate, which entitles them to admission to the Government service and to admission to the secondary schools. There are only four or five Government Secondary Schools for boys and only one for girls. The course is much like our own, English being thoroughly well taught, also French if desired; science is being introduced, and generally the curriculum is a good literary course. Most of the head masters and many of the staff are English, but in one case at least there is a native head master with English assistants. The course is also one of four years, at the end of which time an examination for a further certificate is passed qualifying for intermediate positions in the Government service or for admission to the higher colleges, of which there are three, all in Cairo—the Polytechnic (the work of which is at present confined to preparing engineers for the Irrigation Service), the School of Medicine, and the School of Law. The staffs of the Polytechnic and of the School of Medicine are almost entirely English; the head of the School of Law is a Frenchman, and there are French professors in the other institutions. There is also a School of Agriculture and an Engineering and Technical School of the intermediate grade open to boys who have passed through the primary school."

TRADE SCHOOLS.

"The chief work in technical education lies in the direction of what we should call trade schools. In Egypt they go under various names, such as model work shops and technical schools. They take the boys from the Kuttabs and train them to be good craftsmen and artisans. Engineering is the chief industry for which they are prepared; the building trades come next, specially woodworking. Some do leather work and saddlery, one or two printing and weaving, and one or two conduct departments in masonry and inland work. One school, known as the Model Work-shops, situated at Boulac, a suburb of Cairo, has 300 pupils, and it is doing excellent work. Then there is the Customs Porters' School at Alexandria, which is now being moved to large new buildings erected by one of the Mohammedan societies interested in education. When completed it will accommodate 450 or 500 boys. At Mansurah there is a school chiefly for wood-working; Assiout, a ten hours' railway journey from Cairo, has a model work-shop; and, added Mr. Wells, there is a very interesting small technical school still further up the country at Abu Tig. This has been founded by one of the wealthy Pashas, who is a Vice-President of the Legislative Council, and who has built and maintains the school. It is worked entirely by native teachers, and the trades taught include wood-working, smiths' work, weaving, and inland and masonry work. A characteristic feature of these trade schools is that they do work for outside orders, charging as far as possible market prices. In this way," remarked Mr. Wells, "they secure a variety of work which would otherwise not be possible. Generally speaking, the lads also receive a certain amount of instruction in continuation of their general education—reading, writing, and arithmetic—and elementary lessons on the technical side of their trades. This type of school is very largely needed in the country and the people are much interested in their development. In Beni Suef and Fayoum, two districts in Upper Egypt, the wealthy landowners, at the suggestion of the moudir of the province, have collected over £10,000 for building a technical school and have contributed land to endow it. With some of the English officials I attended a meeting of these landowners, and I could not help noticing how keenly interested they were. A similar scheme is being projected at Damanhour at the suggestion of Prince Hussein. The Coptic Societies have built two technical schools, one a very large building not yet completed, and in addition several of the other European nationalities, the French, the Greeks, and the Italians, have their own technical schools; indeed, they have their own general schools, primary and secondary, and together with such bodies as the American Mission are doing a great work to help in the education of the native."

URGENT NEEDS.

"It is in the extension of this type of school that the first development of technical education appears to be called for. Among other things there is need for further instruction in such schools in the building trades, particularly

for masons, plumbers, and plasterers, as there is a very great demand for these workers in these trades, and a great demand for them is arising owing to the improvement of buildings and in sanitary arrangements, especially in large towns. At present only the two schools already referred to for the School of Agriculture and the Boulac Technical School, which is chiefly confined to engineering and wood-working. The most likely development in this class of institution is a school or schools for the building trades, for electrical work, and for artistic crafts, particularly with a view to developing the native industries of Egypt. There is a call for some training in electrical work in view of the extension of electric lighting in the large towns. This type of intermediate school will rather aim at preparing the foremen, clerks of works, draughtsmen, designers, &c., and its students should have been through the primary school, while all its instruction would be in English. I hope that some central institution of that character may be possible in Cairo within the next few years, and as the movement develops possibly in Alexandria as well. With regard to the higher type of technical work, the field at present is somewhat limited. There is an increasing demand for engineers in the Irrigation Service. There is also a need for trained men in the Public Buildings Department and in the Survey Department. My hope is that the Polytechnic may before long develop departments to train men for such work, and that it may also arrange courses for the higher training of mechanical and electrical engineers. It should be pointed out that, as Egypt is essentially an agricultural country depending for its prosperity upon its agricultural products, practically all the technical education in the country arises from agricultural needs. For example, engineers are wanted because pumping machinery, steam engines, steam ploughs, and other agricultural machinery are now replacing the older methods of manual labour; wood-workers are wanted because carts are being used for agricultural purposes, and harness is required for the horses. So that really the whole thing depends on the needs of agriculture. It is for this reason that the new Department which has just been formed as the result of one of my recommendations has been termed the Department of Agriculture and Technical Education, following, indeed, the well known example of the department which exists in Ireland."

SUGGESTIONS ACCEPTED.

"As I said, I was first out there for over three weeks. I saw what was being done and came in contact with many people. But I could not stay to finish my work because of engagements at home. I went out again during the Christmas vacation, taking my report, and then finishing my inquiries into some sections of the work which I was not able to complete during my first visit. After consideration of my report Lord Cromer and the Government decided to accept generally the suggestions made and to create a new Department attached to the Ministry of Education, the position of Director General. I have accepted the appointment, but I do not expect to formally commence until October. I hope, however, to be able to go out for a month in April or May in order to prepare the way for future work. I am attracted by the immense possibilities of the country. The people have every confidence in Lord Cromer, who has done magnificent work. He is intensely interested in the whole movement, and so are the Minister of Education and the Educational Adviser, Mr. Dunlop."

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

The question of the education of women in Egypt has also received the consideration of Mr. Wells. "Up to the present," he said, "there has been practically nothing done in the way of technical education for women, except that which has just been commenced in the Girls' Secondary School and in one of the schools for training women teachers for the Kuttabs. My own hope is that we may be able to do something for women in private schools of domestic economy, where they will be taught to manage their own homes on better lines and also receive instruction in what they very much need, the care and bringing up of infants, so that the present infant mortality may be reduced. Also, I think, there is a promising field in using the skill of the native women in art needlework, for which they seem to be specially qualified. But this will be a work of time, and it will require a very great deal of care owing to the position of women in Egypt. A good deal of sympathy has been shown with the idea of doing some work of this kind. Lord Cromer himself is most anxious that something should be done for the women when it can be wisely done, and their side certainly will not be overlooked as far as I am concerned."

DELAYS AT GENOA PORT.

At a meeting of the Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce last week a letter was read from Sir Edward Grey stating that the Foreign Office had taken steps in the matter of the delays at the port of Genoa. It appeared that the Italian Government were fully alive to the gravity of the situation caused by the delay, and were endeavouring to ameliorate them. They were constructing along the line from Genoa to Milan numerous sidings, the absence of which had caused delays by preventing the railway authorities at times from employing all the goods trucks available.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, January 6.

Captain and Brevet Major G. B. Macaulay, Royal Engineers, manager of the Egyptian State Railways, has been placed on half pay under the provisions of Article 92a, Royal Warrant, 1905.

Captain R. G. Stracey, 1st Battalion Scots Guards, has been selected for employment with the Khedive's troops, and will join immediately at Cairo. This officer has been connected with the Guards since August, 1900, and had some experience in campaigning in the South African War, 1902, including the operations in the Transvaal (Queen's medal with four clasps).

Commander A. G. Hotham and Commander J. E. T. Harper, on promotion, have been reappointed to the battleship Queen and the cruiser Bacchante, on the Mediterranean Station, respectively, for navigation duties.

The country is still waiting on Mr. Haldane's ideal scheme which is to give us "nation in arms." The return of recruiting for the past year, just published, shows that 36,465 men were enlisted, but opposed to this was a wastage of 46,414—a difference of 10,000 men on the wrong side of the book. This is a small army, from England's standpoint, in itself. The deficiency, of course, can be accounted for to the satisfaction of those who care to wade amongst the figures, but with such talk of economy with efficiency in the air, the whole position is very far from being satisfactory. What Mr. Haldane intends to take the place of our vanishing army he has not yet made quite clear—perhaps not to himself. He has reduced the army without doing anything to increase its efficiency in any one way, and he has earned for himself the reputation of being a first class windbag in the Cabinet of Government where that particular genus is well and ably represented. He is still "considering problems," still talking us what he intends to do, and after twelve months he has achieved nothing but destruction.

It is understood the various regiments of Royal Garrison Artillery Militia will train as usual in the coming drill season, but for the limited period of 21 days. Mr. Haldane's field batteries of Militia seem a long way off yet.

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN

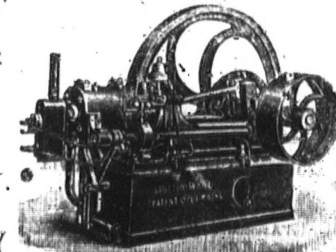
269^{me} TIRAGE
DES OBLIGATIONS 3 o/o A LOTS
EMISSION 1886
15 Janvier 1907
Le No. 296,885 est remboursable par 50,000 francs.
Les vingt-cinq numéros suivants sont remboursables par 1,000 francs:
18,312 139,773 218,331 335,520
31,745 139,982 234,880 338,489
33,229 155,491 242,042 346,587
66,903 157,637 243,308 374,127
82,042 186,099 259,509 375,611
89,169 199,196 287,893 378,174
399,432

48^{me} TIRAGE
DES OBLIGATIONS 3 o/o A LOTS
EMISSION 1903
15 Janvier 1907
Le No. 586,659 est remboursable par 50,000 francs.
Les vingt-cinq numéros suivants sont remboursables par 1,000 francs.
408,548 464,302 598,084 705,822
420,960 544,385 637,502 707,250
427,277 553,819 656,512 728,281
427,393 565,084 674,514 749,554
446,428 576,968 692,864 758,947
455,894 586,105 702,030 764,266
791,675

Le paiement des lots sera effectué à partir du 1^{er} Février 1907.
En Egypte (au pair):
Au Caire: au Siège Social.
A Alexandrie: au Crédit Lyonnais.
En Europe:
(au change du jour sur Paris)
A Constantinople: au Crédit Lyonnais.
A Genève: à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
A Bâle: chez Messieurs Rudolf Kauffmann & Cie.
A Lausanne: A la Société Générale-Alsacienne de Banque. 29,353-1

ENGLISH MADE PETROLEUM ENGINES

FOR
PUMPING WATER
IRRIGATION
ELECTRIC LIGHTING
WORKING MILLS
AND
DRIVING MACHINERY



THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.
EASY TO MANAGE.
SIMPLE
AND
DURABLE

J. & F. HOWARD, BEDFORD, ENGLAND.

SEVERE CANADIAN WINTERS DEPRIVED OF THEIR DANGER.

Colds and Their After-Effects Conquered By the Use of Pe-ru-na.

Mayor of Scotstown Recommends Pe-ru-na for Colds and Catarrh.

READ HIS LETTER.

THE first effect of a cold is a thickening of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. This gives rise to a discharge, or at least a stuffiness of the nasal passages. Sometimes fever accompanies the first attack, also a feeling of languor, dullness and aching of the bones. If no attention is paid to it, the mucous congestion is liable to spread down into the larynx, producing hoarseness and into the bronchial tube, producing a cough. Even when this occurs, many people pay no attention to it. Under such circumstances, the congestion is liable to become chronic, producing a condition of the mucous membranes known as catarrh. Catarrh lasts an indefinite time. Catarrh is essentially a chronic condition and does not leave except something is done to relieve it. What should be done when a person catches cold is to take a few doses of Peruna. Taken at the onset, Peruna would break up the cold and prevent all the train of symptoms which usually follow. But, even in cases where the cold has been neglected and hoarseness or a cough has developed, Peruna can be relied upon to give prompt and permanent relief. The frequency of coughs and colds in Canada makes Peruna a popular remedy in this country. A number of the best people in Canada have given testimonials as to the value of Peruna in such cases.

Followed Dr. Hartman's Advice—Restored to Health.
Mrs. Samuelle Vigneau, Avre au Berd, Isle de La Magdalene, Canada, writes:

"I write to tell you that I am perfectly well. I took only three bottles of your Peruna according to your advice and the directions in your book and if restored my health."



C. H. PARKER.

C. H. Parker, Ex-Warden of Compton Co., Quebec, has been mayor of Scotstown for a number of years. He is an influential resident in Scotstown and widely known.

He writes concerning Peruna, as follows:

"I had several attacks of colds from time to time and finally a severe attack developed into catarrh."

"I was advised to use your celebrated catarrh remedy, and after taking three bottles I find myself completely cured, and I no longer suffer from catarrh or colds."

"I can cheerfully recommend Peruna for colds and catarrh."

Should you desire special instructions relative to the use of Peruna, address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria Egypt.

MAX FISCHER, Cairo and Alexandria.

BUTTERFLY BRAND

FUSSELL'S THICK CREAM

Is taken only from the richest meadowland milk, and you get it in just that pure, rich state, scientifically packed in tins only, without any sugar or chemical. It will keep fresh anywhere and for any length of time.

REALLY PURE

FUSSELL & CO., LTD., LONDON AND NORWAY.

"INSIST ON FUSSELL'S"

Keep your Labels to get a GOLD WATCH FREE

LAWRENCE AND MAYO

SCIENTIFIC SIGHT TESTING

SCIENTIFIC SIGHT TESTING

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE EAST AND CONTRACTORS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

New Branch: Sheppard's Hotel Buildings, Cairo.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

Drawing, Surveying and Scientific Instruments of every description

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

Robinson's PATENT BARLEY

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:

KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

Photographers. REISER & BINDER Photographer

Alexandria & Cairo.

4-12 906

Hamburg & Anglo-American

NILE COMPANY.

River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.

THREE SAILINGS A WEEK.

Agents at Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO., LTD.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The Egyptian Land Investment & Building Company, Limited.

Registered under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1900.

The Subscription list will open at the Bank of Athens at Cairo and Alexandria on MONDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY, 1907, and will close on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of JANUARY, 1907.

Capital. £300,000

Divided into 298,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, and 40,000 Deferred Shares of 1s. each.

The Ordinary Shares are entitled to dividends in priority to the Deferred Shares up to 7 per cent. out of the profits available for distribution as dividend in each year, and subject thereto and after payment of the Directors' additional remuneration, to 60 per cent. of the profits thereafter available for distribution as dividend in each year. In the event of the winding up of the Company, the Capital paid up or credited as paid up on the Ordinary Shares will be repaid in priority to that paid up or credited as paid up on the Deferred Shares. Any surplus assets remaining after repayment of the Capital paid up or credited as paid up, will be divided as to 60 per cent. among the Ordinary Shares and as to the remainder among the Deferred Shares.

The Directors now offer for subscription at 1s. premium 100,000 Ordinary Shares, payable as follows:—

2s. per share on Application;
4s. per share on Allotment; (including 1s. premium).

5s. one month after Allotment.

The premiums will be appropriated towards the payment of the preliminary expenses and the underwriting commission.

Share warrants to bearer will be issued if required after the shares are fully paid, to original subscribers free of stamp duty.

Directors.

MOHAMED EID, Landlord Proprietor, Cairo.
ABDELKARIM FAWAZ, Landlord Proprietor, Assiout.
JEAN JOUANIDES, General Manager, Bank of Athens in Egypt, Alexandria.
ROBERT SCOTT, late Egyptian Manager at Cairo of the Greham Life Assurance Society, Limited, Cairo, Managing Director.
HENRI STRIEMANN, Merchant, of Messrs. STRIEMANN, MARANDI & Co., Alexandria, Managers.
THE BANK OF ATHENS, Cairo and Alexandria, Solicitors.
CUTLER A. JONES, 10 George Yard, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Legal Advisers in Egypt.
FREDERICK LEVY, 9 Rue de l'Eglise Debans, Alexandria, Auditors.
RENNELL, KERR & WYATT, Cairo, Alexandria, and Moorgate Court, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
London Secretaries and Offices.
L. A. BENHAM, Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.
Office in Cairo.
6, Sharia Cherif, Cairo.

PROSPECTUS

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and developing land, industrial and other undertakings in Egypt, the Sudan and elsewhere, including the securing of land concessions and the development of building estates as set out in its Memorandum of Association.

The investment of money in Egyptian properties since the completion of the International Agreements has led to very satisfactory results, and the expansion and growth of industrial enterprise which has now set in, presents most favorable opportunities for participating in the further impending developments on very promising conditions.

The Board of Directors propose to direct their attention more particularly to the purchase and development of building land and its division into plots as either sub-leased or sold. Amongst other remunerative methods of dealing with properties which may be acquired is the erection of houses and other buildings and the resale of them on the instalment system. As is well known, the demand for residential premises in the principal towns of Egypt is far in excess of the supply, and the Directors propose to take up business of the foregoing nature and anticipate a considerable demand from Purchasers on the instalment system and otherwise.

The value of land in Egypt is shown by the sales which are taking place at constantly enhanced prices, and it is believed that the Board of Directors will be able to obtain, through their intimate local knowledge, exceptional opportunities of securing properties which will greatly increase in value at an early date, quite independent of the development works which may be undertaken.

The Directors have already received several business propositions, which or some of which they believe to be of most favorable nature.

There will come under their consideration after the first general allotment of shares, and as negotiations will then have to be entered into, details cannot now be given.

The Company has secured the services as Managing Director of Mr. Robert Scott of Cairo, late Egyptian Manager of the Greham Life Assurance Society, Ltd., together with the co-operation, on the Board of Directors, of the other gentlemen named, all of whom have resided in Egypt for a number of years and who are well in touch with the class of business with which the Company will deal.

The amount fixed by the Articles of Association as the minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is ten per cent. of the shares offered for subscription. The preliminary expenses are estimated at £2,500 (exclusive of the underwriting commission).

Share Warrants to bearer will be issued if required, after the shares are fully paid, to original subscribers free of stamp duty.

The following information is given to comply with the provisions of the Companies' Act, 1900:—

Art. 101.—Each Director shall be entitled to be paid out of the funds of the Company remuneration for his services at the rate of £200 per annum, with an additional £100 per annum for the Chairman of the Board. The Directors shall also be entitled as additional remuneration to 5 per cent. of the profits of the Company in each year available for dividend remaining after payment of the 7 per cent. preferential dividend on the Ordinary Shares. All such additional remuneration shall be divided amongst the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Board may determine and in default of determination equally.

Art. 102.—If any Director shall be called upon to perform extra or special services of any kind, or to travel or go or reside out of Egypt for any business or purposes of the Company, he shall be entitled to receive such extra remuneration as the Board (subject to any decision given by the Company in General Meeting) shall determine, and the same shall be charged as part of the ordinary working expenses of the Company.

Art. 103.—The qualification of a Director shall be the holding in his own right alone, and not jointly with any other persons, of shares or stock of the Company of the nominal amount of £200, and this qualification shall be required as well of the first Directors as of all future Directors. A Director may not before obtaining his qualification, but if not already qualified he shall obtain his qualification within two months after his appointment or in default his office shall be vacated. If a Director at any time after the expiration of two months from the date of his appointment ceases to hold his qualification his office shall be vacated. A person vacating his office under this Article shall be incapable of being re-appointed a Director until he shall have obtained his qualification.

Art. 114.—The Directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their number to be Managing Director or Managing Directors of the Company either for a fixed term or without any limitation as to the period of office and may from time to time remove or dismiss any Managing Director from office and appoint another in his place.

Art. 116.—The remuneration of a Managing Director shall be fixed by the Directors and may be by way of salary, commission, participation in profits, or all or any of these modes. The Directors are subscribing for and will be allotted Deferred Shares as follows:—Robert Scott, 5,000, Négib Ed, 3,000, Jean Joannides, 2,000, Henri Striemann, 1,000, Athanassiou, 1,000. The contents of the Memorandum of Association of the Company, with the names, addresses, and descriptions of the signatories, and the number of shares subscribed for by them, is printed in the fold, and forms part of this Prospectus.

The Company has entered into an agreement, dated the fifteenth day of January 1907, with Négib Ed, under which he underwrites 100,000 Ordinary Shares of the Company in consideration of a cash commission of five per cent.

In addition to the above mentioned underwriting contract a contract dated the fifteenth day of January 1907 between the Company and the said Robert Scott has been entered into for the appointment of the latter as Managing Director and providing for his remuneration as such.

The Company will pay a brokerage of threepence per share on all allotments made on applications made by the public bearing brokers' or bankers' stamp.

A print of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and copies of the above mentioned contracts can be seen at the offices of the Company in Cairo and of the legal adviser in Alexandria during usual business hours at any time before the closing of the subscription list.

By the Articles the Capital can be increased to £500,000 by a simple resolution of the Board. Applications for shares should be made on the accompanying form and be forwarded to the Company's Bankers with a cheque for the amount payable on application.

If an allotment is not made the application money will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than that applied for, the surplus will be credited towards the amount payable on allotment, and any excess will be returned to the applicant. Failure to pay any instalments when due will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and Application Forms can be obtained at the offices of the Company in Cairo, and the offices of the Bankers, in Cairo and Alexandria.

HUMBER, LIMITED.

Garage and Motor Car Agency.

29249—31-12-907

F. N. MANLEY, 3, Rue Cleopatre, ALEXANDRIA.

Municipalite d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalite met en adjudication les travaux de demolition de Port N° 20 (Kou-el-Chongra).

Le cautionnement est fixe a L.E. 25. Les cahiers des charges ont ete depose au bureau de la Voirie ou il peut etre consulte par les interemes tous les jours de 9 h. a midi, les jours feries exceptes.

Les offres devront etre adressees sous pli cache a Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalite avant le 21 Janvier 1907.

Elles pourront egalement etre deposees en seance de la Delegation le meme jour a 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Commission pour travaux de demolition de Port N° 20."

Le cautionnement ou le recu d'une banque, d'apres les conditions du cahier des charges, devra etre remis immediatement au Service de la Comptabilite Generale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 22 Janvier 1907 a midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci dessus sera courtee.

L'Administrateur, (Signe) W. P. CHATAWAY, Alexandrie, le 11 Janvier 1907. 29339-3-2

AVIS

La Municipalite met en adjudication la fourniture de charbon de terre necessaire a ses services durant l'annee 1907.

Le cautionnement est fixe a L.E. 30. Le cahier des charges ont ete depose au Bureau de la Voirie ou il peut etre consulte par les interemes tous les jours de 9 h. a midi, les jours feries exceptes.

Les offres devront etre adressees sous pli cache a Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalite avant le 5 fevrier 1907.

Elles pourront egalement etre deposees en seance de la Delegation le meme jour a 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Commission pour fourniture de Charbon de Terre."

Le cautionnement ou le recu d'une banque, d'apres les conditions du cahier des charges, devra etre remis immediatement au Service de la Comptabilite Generale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 5 fevrier 1907 a midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci dessus sera courtee.

L'Administrateur, (Signe) W. P. CHATAWAY, Alexandrie, le 12 Janvier 1907. 29343-3-2

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de Fer Egyptiens met en concours un poste de traducteur vacant a la Direction Generale au Cairo.

Les candidats doivent connaitre a fond l'Arabe, l'Anglais et le Francais. Le concours aura lieu le Vendredi 18 Janvier 1907, a 9 h. a.m. a la Direction Generale au Cairo, et les demandes, adressees a Monsieur le Directeur General des Chemins de Fer Egyptiens, devront parvenir avant le 16 Janvier a midi, accompagnees des certificats suivants:—

1° Certificat de naissance.

2° Certificat de nationalite Egyptienne sur papier timbre de 30 Millions.

3° Certificat de bonne conduite sur papier timbre de 30 Millions.

4° Certificat d'etudes secondaires delivre par le Ministere de l'Instruction Publique dans les cinq dernieres annees ou un certificat de decharge de service du Gouvernement.

Le Cairo, le 10 Janvier 1907. 29331-2-2

Sudan Government

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in presence of an official or other reliable witness. 29283-30-10-907

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

BIRO SOCIAL RUE SIDI EL METWALLI No. 30 ET RUE HANMAN EL ZAHAB No. 1 AU 1ER ETAGE

BUREAU DU PLACEMENT

Jes-je personnel, veuve d'officier, que la mort de son mari et des ravages de fortune obligent a chercher un emploi, accepterait une place d'institutrice, de dame de compagnie ou de gouvernante dans une bonne famille; ou a défaut, un poste de caissiere ou d'employee dans un bureau.

Deux employes bons comptables disposant de quelques heures par jour demandent tenir livres de commerce. Bonnes references.

On demande un placeur pour visiter les maisons de "detail" de la place.

Un vendeur (nouveautés etc.) desire ameliorer sa situation.

Un comptable sachant le francais et le grec cherche place. Bonnes references.

Un caissier-comptable sachant le grec et l'italien cherche une place.

Un vendeur parlant le francais, l'italien et l'allemand cherche une place.

Italian, sachant le francais et le grec, cherche place correspondant.

Francais cherche place de comptable ou de correspondant; donnerait des leçons dans une école.

Francais demande place dans bureau.

Un comptable gagnant actuellement £ 16 par mois et disposant des meilleures references desire ameliorer sa situation.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Sidi el Metwalli No. 30 et Rue Hanman el Zahab No. 1 au 1er Etage.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse.

NOTICE.

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Cairo, January 14. 29345-6-3

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